

drains water, sediment, and dissolved materials to a common outlet at some point along a stream channel” (Dunne and Leopold 1978). Form varies greatly, however, and is tied to many factors including climatic regime, underlying geology, morphology, soils, and vegetation.

Drainage Patterns

One distinctive aspect of a watershed when observed in planform (map view)

is its drainage pattern (**Figure 1.29**). Drainage patterns are primarily controlled by the overall topography and underlying geologic structure of the watershed.

Stream Ordering

A method of classifying, or ordering, the hierarchy of natural channels within a watershed was developed by Horton (1945). Several modifications of the original stream ordering scheme have

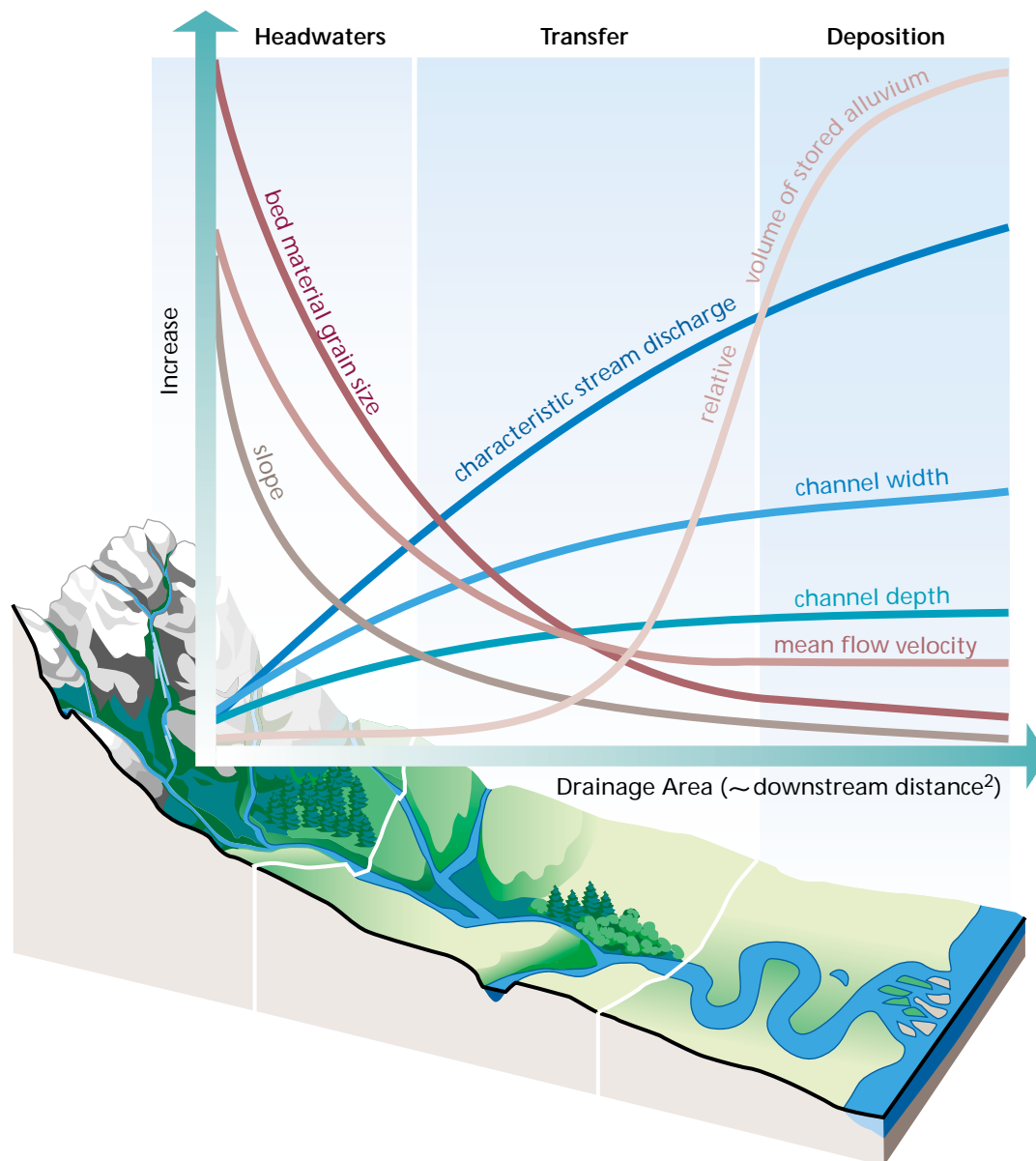


Figure 1.28: Changes in the channel in the three zones. Flow, channel size, and sediment characteristics change throughout the longitudinal profile.

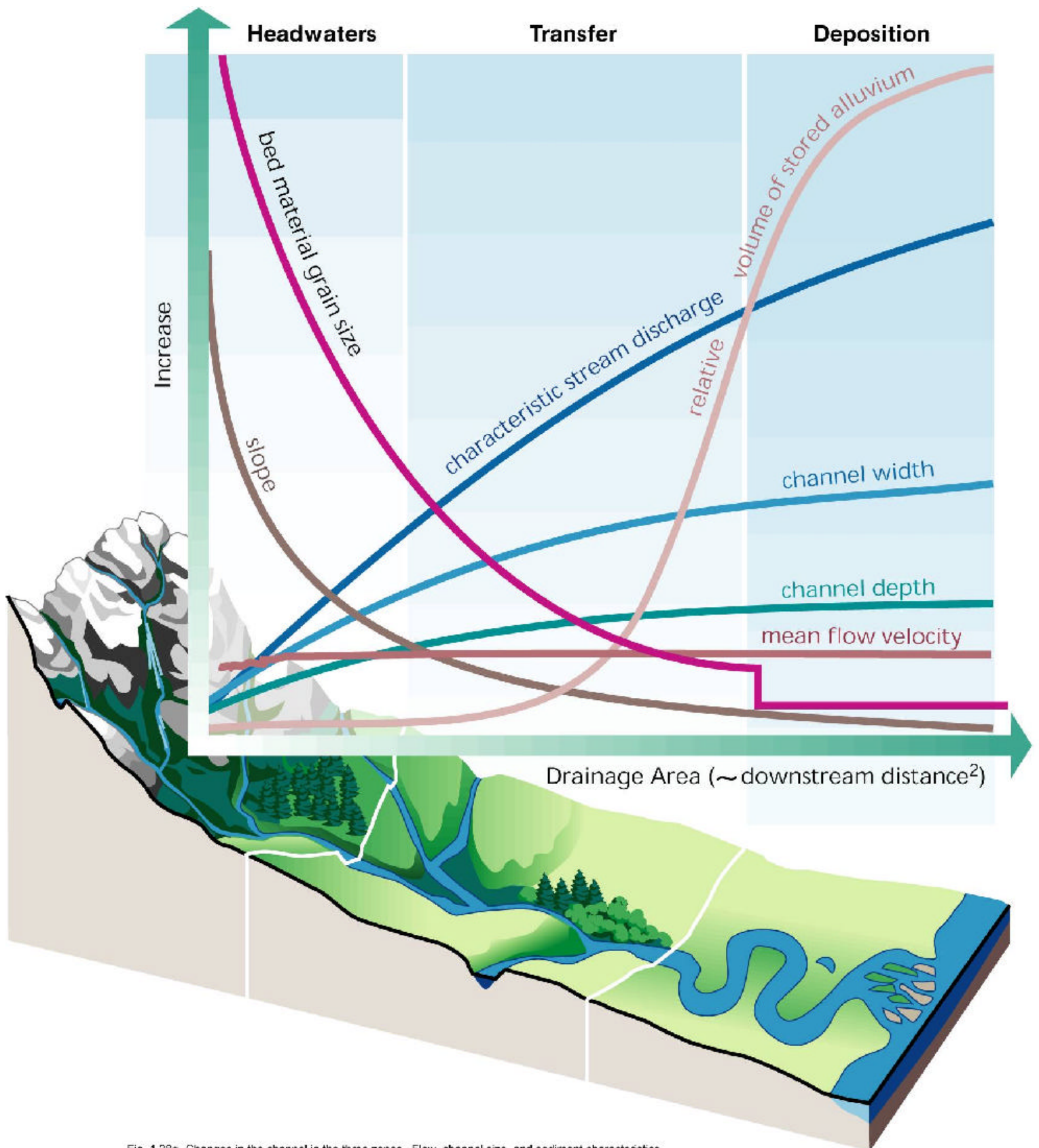


Fig. 1.28r: Changes in the channel in the three zones. Flow, channel size, and sediment characteristics change throughout the longitudinal profile. In *Stream Corridor Restoration: Principles, Processes, and Practices*, 10/98, by the Federal Interagency Stream Restoration Working Group (FISRWG) (15 federal agencies of the US government).